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Further Notes on the Emerson alias Emberson Family of Counties Herts and Essex, Etc.

By

P. H. EMERSON, B.A., M.B. (Cantab.),

Author of "English Emersons," "Son of the Fens," "English Idylls," etc.

(Being Additional Researches into the Family History during
the years 1912—1919.)

This Edition is limited to 50 copies and all numbered—of which this is

No. 14

Published for private circulation by the Author, at Foxwold,
Southbourne-on-Sea, Bournemouth.

JUNE, 1919.

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Printed by Warren Hall & Lovitt, 88 and 90, Camden Road, London, N.W. 1.

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DEDICATED TO
LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES EMERSON
OF
THE BRAVE BLACK COLOURS REGIMENT,
ONE OF THE COLDSTREAMER REGIMENTS WHICH TOOK PART IN
THE HISTORIC MARCH FROM COLDSTREAM TO LONDON, 1660;
OF THE GOVERNOR'S ROYAL REGIMENT AT DUNKIRK, 1660;
AND OF SIR R. HARLEY'S TANGIER REGIMENT,
AND AFTERWARDS OF THE OLD TANGIER REGIMENT
(AFTERWARDS THE 1ST TANGIER REGIMENT AND LATER THE
QUEEN'S OR ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT),
AT TANGIER, WHERE HE DIED IN 1664.

A BRAVE AND VALIANT SOLDIER
WHO HELPED TO RESTORE THE KING TO THE THRONE
AND SAW MUCH FIGHTING IN THE CIVIL WARS AND IN TANGIER
ALL THROUGH THE BRITISH OCCUPATION UP TO THE
TIME OF HIS DEATH.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

Read Sept 20 - 1978

Results

The results of the simulation are shown in Fig. 1. The simulation was run for 1000 time steps. The initial condition was a uniform distribution of particles in a square domain. The final state shows a clear separation between two distinct regions: one with high density and another with low density.



Fig. 1. A 2D simulation of a system with two distinct regions of high and low density.

$$\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

$$\partial_t \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} + \nabla p = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = -\nabla \phi - \mu \nabla \rho$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{v}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-2}$$

$$\rho \geq 0, \quad \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

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$$\rho \geq 0, \quad \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

P R E F A C E.

IN 1912—seven years ago—I published “The Emersons *alias* Embersons of Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony (1638), and of Bishop’s Stortford, Co. Herts, England (1578).” During the intervening seven years I have worked at the problems raised in the booklet and in “The English Emersons”—still without any financial help from American members of the family, who were however very anxious to get hold of the results of my labour. Having been plagiarized in 1898, I decided to send no copies of my 1912 booklet to the U.S.A. except to the Library at Washington, and the same course will be adopted with this booklet.

I have added many fresh notes to my MS., “*Emersoniana*,” which will be deposited at my death in the British Museum MSS. Library.

I have in this booklet pulled the strings a little tighter and cleared up several important little matters, and the discovery of the hitherto unknown visitations of Co. Durham helps us a little with the family heraldry; and I have traced George Emerson, J.P., of Standon, Co. Herts, to Blackwell, near Darlington, Co. Durham, and given my latest hypotheses as to the origin of my own family; in fact, I look upon this George Emerson, J.P., as our earliest discovered ancestor at present.

The great war of course stopped all expenditure on work like this. I may do some more to the work, or this may be the last contribution and some future genealogist may carry us back to the Archdeacon Americ of Durham and find the proofs of the missing or hypothetical links. Of course, the war has thrown back all genealogical work four years or more and many records that would have been printed still remain in obscure MS. The greatest contribution to the work in this booklet is the biography of Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson, son of Robert Emerson, of Bishop’s Stortford—a most interesting soldier of a most interesting period of English history.

P. H. E.

TOXWOLD,
SOUTHBOURNE-ON-SEA,
BOURNEMOUTH.

June, 1919.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE EMERSONS *alias* EMBERSONS.

DETAILED and exhaustive research concerning the Standon (Co. Herts.) Emersons has yielded a little fruit.

I could never understand why if William Emerson, of Standon, inherited Doos Manor and other lands from George Emerson, J.P., there was no existing *inq. p.m.* concerning George Emerson himself or other record to prove it. Of course, such an *inq. p.m.*, if it ever existed, may have been lost, but I am now forced to the conclusion that George Emerson, J.P., was *never a tenant in capite* and *never held Doos Manor* or any other lands held by William Emerson, and that he was *not the father of William Emerson, of Standon*, but a Londoner.

In the Plea Roll (1510), George Emerson* is stated to have held a close at Standon, which was burgled. In Crown Surveys, 10 and 11 Hen. VIII. (1519—20) George Emerson is described as Under-steward of Austey (Co. Herts.), and in a later account, 11 and 12 Hen. VIII. (1520—21), he is described as "late Under-steward of Austey," and in a later account still, 25 and 26 Hen. VIII. (1534—35), the bailiff of Standon receives 4d. of new rent from George Emerson for encroachment in a field at Standon called Whitehill—over half an acre. In 26 and 27 Hen. VIII. (1535—36) the entry concerning this rent appears as *nuper Georgii Emerson*. From this it may be inferred that George Emerson was alive in 1534—35. Now William Emerson, of Doos Manor, Standon, made his will February 1st, 1533, and in that will he speaks of "the will of his father," therefore his father was presumably dead before February 1st, 1533, and as the *inq. p.m.* of this William Emerson states that he was in possession of Doos Manor *several years before his death* (in 1533—34), he probably inherited the manor some years before George Emerson died. The holding Whitehill cannot be traced either in the *inq. p.m.* of William Emerson, where a full list of his properties are given, or in the *inq. p.m.* or close roll referring to his son Richard's properties, in both of which full details of the parcels of land held by William and Richard are set forth. It is quite clear then that George Emerson, J.P., could not possibly have been William Emerson's father. This clears up a matter I could never prove before. He *may* have been his brother; but that does not concern us; but it is improbable. No record has been traced showing that William Emerson or his son Richard ever held or inherited a foot of land held by George Emerson, J.P.

* I think George Emerson came from Blackwell, near Darlington, and was a J.P. there with Anthony Smyth in 1505 (Cursitor Rolls), and Richard Emerson, the Scriba, seems to have come from there too. George Emerson, the J.P., was Anthony Smyth's attorney, and the records prove this is the same George Emerson who was attorney for various people and held lands in Co. Essex (Ugley, etc.), and who lived at Standon, Co. Herts.

I suggested in my 1912 booklet that Robert Emerson, of Aldgate, and of Trinity Gate without Aldgate, may have inherited properties there from Richard Emerson, of Standon, who was supposed to own property there, as his *inq. p.m.* gave the name Aldriche; but it has been discovered that Richard's properties were in *Aldersgate* and in Trinity Gate without *Aldersgate*, as given in his will. The evidence between the will and the *inq. p.m.* was conflicting, but Mr. Walford traced his properties in Aldersgate, where Richard Emerson lived and died. A Thomas Nuce also lived there (Lay Subsidy, 1561) and a Mistress Hemmershee (Lay Subsidy, 1535)—evidently a mis-spelling for Mistress Emerson—the widow of William Emerson, of Doos, no doubt, and Richard's mother. Therefore the suggestion of the connection between Richard Emerson, of St. Botolph, *Aldersgate*, and Robert Emerson, of St. Botolph, *Aldgate*, falls to the ground. Thus we separate William and Richard, of Standon, from George Emerson, of Standon, the J.P. George Emerson, J.P., was a Durham man; William Emerson and his son Richard were Londoners, and probably went to Standon through the marriage with the Nuces.

George Emerson was evidently not a wealthy man (there was no property qualification for J.P.'s in those days); he had a house and half an acre of land (*Whitehill*); he was an attorney and notary public and under-steward to Austey, and had once held parts of parcels of land in or near Great Dunmow, in Essex (*vide* "English Emersons"); and as I have before suggested, he was a donor to Great Dunmow Church, and so had his arms cut in stone on the tower, *circa* 1530, viz., Three roundels on a bend cotised. I think George Emerson the J.P.'s wife must be looked for in Co. Durham, and that she was not a Wyatt as I formerly suggested.

Recent discoveries have cleared up many Durham armorial matters (*vide infra.*), and it now seems impossible that these arms (3 torteaux on a bend) were granted to a Durham family, and only used illegally by such Northumbrian and Durham families no earlier than the seventeenth century, just as they were first illegally used by Surrey and Lincolnshire Emersons in the seventeenth century; for I have proved that the Lincolnshire family, to whom they were allowed in 1634, were of yeoman origin, and previously had no right to them at all. The coat then is an Hertfordshire and Essex coat, and not a Lincolnshire coat; and the coat allowed to the Lincolnshire family in 1634 was the Herts and Essex coat differenced. The other Durham coat was the three spread eagle coat—unless Ralf, of Foxton's coat be proved to have been a Durham coat, which has not been done at present—for the record gives it in the *Bishopric of Durham*, and the Bishopric owned much land in other counties besides Co. Durham.

I suggest that George Emerson, J.P., attorney and notary public, was the son of Richard Emerson, seriba and notary public to the Priory and clerk to the Dean and Chapter (1492) in Durham City. George Emerson, J.P., moved to Standon from Co. Durham between 1505 and 1510.

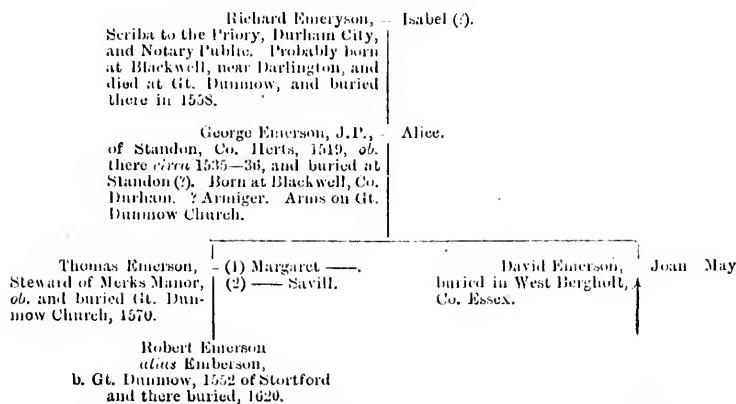
I have found no other Emersons in Essex in early days since 1912, though I have made some further researches in the early records of that county; and I have found no other genuine Emersons than those already recorded.

I examined carefully the Durham records of the Emerson family of Durham City, which I discovered as my booklet (1912) was going to press. That Will Emerson (p. 28) was a yeoman—a Northumbrian dwelling in St. Oswald's Parish; and he was not the father of Robert and John Emeryson as suggested; they belonged to Werdale, though possibly they had a home in Durham City as well. This Robert Emeryson (of Werdale) was the Robert Emeryson given in the list of Durham gentry, 1433 (Surtees), and his arms were possibly the three spread eagles coat. Will Emerson, of St. Oswald's, was a yeoman, and a genuine Emerson—only a distant collateral branch, but a genuine Emerson no doubt.

The question thus comes back to the old one—who was the father of Thomas Emerson, of Great Dunmow? I am going to suggest what I originally suggested in 1898, viz., that he was the son of George Emerson, J.P., and under-steward of Anstey Manor, Co. Herts., and Alice, his wife, of Standon, Co. Herts. I suggest that Thomas Emerson followed in his father's footsteps and was made under-steward or steward of Marks Manor, which post he held until his death in 1570.

I have not given all my reasons for thinking the pedigree of the Stortford Emersons *alias* Embersons is as suggested, for in these hard times one must economize every long primer; but I print this in order that genealogists may have an opportunity to follow the linking hypotheses if they attempt to gain the reward offered in 1912, which still stands good.

I herewith print the new *tentative* pedigree:—



Vide full pedigree, "English Emersons."

Possibly Richard Emeryson, the scriba to the Priory and Notary Public, was the son of Thomas Emerson, M.A. (Oxon.), Lay Chaplain to Darlington, *ob.* 1536, and Alice Hardgill. If so, his pedigree can be traced in the Key Pedigree. Richard Emeryson was no doubt removed at the dissolution of the religious houses and came down to his relations in Essex and died at Dunmow—a poor man.

ROBERT EMERSON, OF STORTFORD, W.P. 1621. Nothing new has been discovered about him, though Mr. Glasecock has tried to trace the Foxdale property at Stortford. An authority—a black-letter lawyer of great repute—has been consulted about the charter, which speaks of the property “heretofore the possession and inheritance of Robert Emberson, etc., ” and he gives as his opinion that a freehold acquired by purchase could easily be so described, and that it is no proof that he inherited the freehold. In this light I am inclined to think Robert Emberson bought the freehold, which he conveyed to his son John before his death. As for Mugglesdale, Mr. Walford has done a lot of work amongst the Elliot wills, etc., and he cannot trace that the property came to Robert Emberson, but was probably bought by him. It belonged once to Robert and Jane Osborn, and then passed to the Elliots in 1561. In their hands it remained until its acquirement by Robert Emerson—probably by purchase. Or again, Robert Emberson may have got the freehold in exchange for the mill which his wife inherited from her father (*cf.* Will of John Crabbe), and this seems the likeliest solution of the matter—indeed, the property may have been John Crabbe's original freehold.

Of Thomas Emerson, the emigrant, nothing new has been discovered, nor of any of the rest of the family excepting Lieut. Robert Emerson and his brother Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson, of Tangier—those fresh details being given in his biography—*vide* Appendix.

Mr. Walford has made a curious discovery that one of the Parnells (who once owned Mugglesdale) was appointed courier to the posts about twenty years after Robert Emerson, the courier's, death. I always felt convinced that if Robert Emerson had been a currier of leather his son or sons would have followed the trade, as was almost the law at that period; but none of them did, and I suspect Thomas Emerson, his son, decided to emigrate, and that John Emerson succeeded his father as courier, but died in 1620; and Thomas became a baker for the simple reason that he intended to emigrate.

A little more light has been shed on the Essex Emersons—but not much. The chief new points are as follows:—Thomas Emerson, of Gt. Dunmow (*ob.* 1570), was probably steward or under-steward of Merks *Manor* in 1541, and lived at Little Dunmow, for the assessor in 1541 speaks of *Dunmow* Hundred, and I find both places were described as Dunmow. His first wife was possibly an Osborn, for research amongst the Elliot wills leads me to relinquish the suggestion that she was an Elliot. John Savill, the husband of his second wife (? Agnes) was living at Gt. Dunmow, 1540 (Lay

Subsidy Roll), but I can find no proof that he was alive after 1554 (although an Essex genealogist gave me 1559); this therefore makes the son William possibly the eldest child of the second wife. Savill was a *very common name* in Essex at this period (*cide* Elizabethan Lay Subsidy Rolls), and therefore the identity of John Savill, whom we now know was a Dunmow man as early as 1510, may not be identical with the John Savill, who held land on Common Down at Stortford. There was also a temporary John Savill at Standon at this period. But further research into the Savill history shows that the reason why the sons of Thomas Emerson, of Dunmow, moved to Felsted was probably the Savill connection, for Thomas Wiseman, brother of Wiseman, the J.P., of Felsted, also married a Savill (Christian Savill); and though we have not been able to trace the exact relationship of the Thomas Wiseman who married a Savill, it is quite plain they were all connected, and this clears up and accounts for the migration to Felsted, I think. Next, an examination of the original paper register of St. Botolph, Aldgate, shows that Robert Emerson married Alice Browne in 1580, and *not* Alice Cromwell; this error in the name was due to a searcher whom I sent to St. Botolph, Aldgate, many years ago, and who sent me many incorrect extracts, and as I had but little confidence in him, I fortunately did not print his extracts; but Mr. Walford cleared it all up afterwards. Now curiously, Geoffrey Emerson, of Felsted, married a Katherine Browne in 1578—two years before—so possibly Katherine and Alice Browne were sisters, and possibly related to the Browne of Southwark, who married Margaret Emerson, sister to Thomas, the emigrant. John Emberson, the son of Thomas, of Dunmow, is probably identical with the John Emberson who married Agnes Eagle, at Fyfield, in 1599, and she died in 1608 without issue, and he probably then married the widow, Winifred Clerc, and moved to and died at High Rooting *sive prole*. Apart from a few minor errors given in the Appendix, nothing new has been discovered concerning the Dunmow family.

Mr. Hollingworth-Browne tells me that at that period (*tempore Elizabeth*) "poor man" was often put after a name when there were two men of the same name and even family residing in a parish and one was in a much better social position than the other, and that "labourer" was used in the same way. An example of this I found in a will of Thos. Stretly, of Friars Grange and other lands of Aythorpe Roding, Co. Essex (3 Jas. I.), a wealthy man with a grange and whose son is described as a "labourer."

The only other point in this connection is concerning an Essex Emerson, who married Anne Griggs at Stortford, November 28th, 1679 (Essex Act Books)—this Leonard Emerson was buried at Stortford in 1701, so Mr. Glascock reports; and as he was not born there I can only suggest he was the child of the Little Waltham Emerson (not named), baptized at Little Waltham, and probably named after Leonard Jocelyn, the emigrant to Massachusetts Bay Colony. If this

should turn out to be correct, it is another point that the Stortford family is descended from Robert Emberson, baptized at Gt. Dunmow, 1552, as I think there can be no doubt—but still the legal link has not been discovered yet.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DUNMOW EMERSONS.

As will have been gathered from the previous notes the Dunmow Emersons in all probability originated in Hertfordshire at Standon, as I suggested in 1898. He emerges at Dunmow in 1541, and I would suggest he got a berth as steward or under-steward of Merks through the interest of his people at Standon, and this is probably why he does not appear in the list of tenants of Merks Manor. He is evidently identical with Thomas Emberson, one of the chief pledges for Milbourn when he takes Merks in 1566. The house for which he is assessed in Gt. Dunmow in 1541 may have been an office or market-stand belonging to Merks, and would be assessed in the steward's name. I always felt there was something requiring explanation in the apparent difference between his apparent comparative poverty and his son's comparative affluence, but I do not think now there was this difference. Thomas was a salaried official of the Manor, I opine, and that would explain his having no holding in Merks, and it would also explain his being haled before the Dunmow Leet Court in his official capacity for the transgression of some one on the Manor who ent poles out of the Highwood without leave. Numerous searches have been made in the last three years and no other early Emersons have been discovered in Essex, no connection has been found with the Lincolnshire Emersons or the Northampton Emersons, or with any London Emersons; and everything that has been discovered points to Standon as the place of origin of the Dunmow Emersons, who originally came to Standon from Blackwell, Co. Durham.

EMERSON ARMS.

I have made a little advance in this matter, too. The discovery of two early Durham visitations by Mr. Craster, the sub-librarian of the Bodleian, to be published by the Surtees Society, clears up several matters concerning the Emerson arms. In those visitations (1550 and 1557) neither the three spread eagle coat, the three torteaux coat nor Ralf of Foxton's arms appear. Mr. Craster tells me there are no such arms in the Northumberland roll of arms, and that the Hexham Emerson arms in Foster's undated roll date refer to latter end of the seventeenth century.

From all the evidence at hand—more fully given elsewhere—the three torteaux coat (called the Lincolnshire arms) belonged to a Herts and Essex family, George Emerson, J.P., though were appropriated illegally by the Hexham and Newcastle Emersons late in the seventeenth century. They were possibly the arms rightly disclaimed in the Durham visitation of 1615. That Ralf of Foxton's arms do not appear in the visitations proves that they did not belong

to Ralf of Brancepeth, for he was living at the date of these visitations (Harvey, 1550, and Dalton, 1557), and in a good social position. The three spread eagles do not appear either; but what indirect evidence there is, these were evidently the original Durham Emerson arms, and were, I think, granted to Thomas Robinson Emerson, Commissioner of Arrays for Darlington Ward, 1413, and probably his direct line had died out at the time of the visitation.

Nothing fresh has been discovered about the mysterious Ralf of Foxton. There is a Foxton Manor in Hunsdon, Co. Herts, but no Emerson can be traced there. It is possible that Ralf of Foxton was a Knight Hospitaller and managed the Foxton lands which belonged to the Knights Hospitallers until they were confiscated, which I find was after the date of the grant. There was no preceptory at Foxton, Co. Durham, only lands belonging to the Order; and no Emerson at all has yet been traced to Foxton. If it be correct, then he has left no issue. I think the Rev. John Emerson, of New England, was in search of the three torteaux coat, and as that coat differenced had been allowed, without any legal proof of ownership I submit, to Alexander Emerson, of Serby, in 1635, the officers of the College in 1709 suggested that the unknown Ralf of Foxton's arms were the arms he was probably claiming; but Ralf of Foxton may have been a son of George Emerson, the J.P., as well.

The ancient Emerson arms then are—The three spread eagle coat, belonging to Thomas Robinson Emeryson, and no doubt to his son, Robert Emeryson, mentioned in the list of Durham County Gentry for 1433, and their direct descendants (being extinct, I think); the three torteaux on a bend cotised, belonging without doubt to the Standon and Dunmow Emersons, and probably granted to George Emerson, J.P., of Standon, or his father, before 1485. This coat differenced was allowed to Alexander Emerson, of Serby, Co. Lincoln, in 1635, but he was a yeoman, and no right to arms before he was allowed them in 1635, nor did his ancestors have any such right—they were yeomen all.

Thus the only coats of Emerson arms known before 1550 are—

- (1) The three spread eagle coat—Durham.
- (2) The three torteaux coat on a bend cotised—Essex Emersons.
- (3) Ralf of Foxton's arms—*Bishopric* of Durham.

All other Emerson arms are varieties from these three—some used illegally, as the Kilham Emersons, Newcastle Emersons and Southwark Emersons.

Major-General Surtees kindly sent me the following note found amongst his ancestor the historian's papers. In an old book of Northern Monumental Inscriptions in the College of Arms, under All Hallows, Newcastle, is Ralf Emerson, a fitter of coals, died 1664. Three torteaux on a bend. Crest, a wing charged with a bendlet with three torteaux. No tinctures given. This Ralf Emerson left a will, *vide "English Emersons," Appendix, p. ix.* The coat is impaled with a Horsley coat. There is no record of it in the official records of the College of Arms.

Appendix I.

The Emersons *alias* Embersons of Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony (1638), and of Bishop's Stortford, Co. Herts, England (1578). Published 1912.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 4—For “G. L. Glascock” read “J. L. Glaseock.” P. 10, line 5—For “mortgaged” read “leased or mortgaged.” P. 10, l. 10—For “daughter Alice” read “son George.” P. 10, l. 12—Recovery Roll (P. 10), for “Albury” read “Earlsbury, Farnham.” P. 11, 4th line from bottom—For “1533” read “1529.” P. 13, 6th line from bottom—Delete “A former Bishop of Peterborough,” and for “Vicar” read “Rector.” P. 18, l. 4—For “eighteen” read “fifteen, and insert “later” between “was” and “evidently.” P. 18, 2nd l. from bottom—? John Savill, of Gt. D., owned land in Stortford. P. 19—Mary Emerson and Daniel Cornwall *both* came from Coggeshall. P. 19, l. 32—For “Alice Cromwell” read “Alice Browne.” P. 20, l. 9—For “1510” read “1500.” P. 21, l. 3—For “1539” read “1533.” P. 21, par. 3—Delete “the West Bergholt Emersons” and “Kelvedon” and “David Emison, of West Bergholt,” and for “their Christian names” read “his Christian name.” P. 23, par. 1—For “niece” read “sister.” P. 24, l. 12—For “1529” read “1533.” P. 24, l. 12—For “nealy” read “nearly.” P. 27—Pedigree *vide supra* and describe John, b. Gt. D., 1546, “of Fyfield and High Roding.” P. 28, l. 6—After “in” read “Co. Northumberland and Durham City in the seventeenth century.” P. 28 Pedigree—Delete the first two in the pedigree—they were Weardale Emersons. P. 29—4. John Emerson m. (1) Agnes Eagle, at Fyfield, 1599, she buried there 1608—*ob. sine prole.* P. 30 Robert Emerson (the second)—For “mar. Alice Cromwell” read “mar. Alice Browne.” P. 31—(3) Eliz., bap. Little Dunmow, 1575, m. John Sucke at Lit. D., 1610. P. 31—John the second’s family, for “b. F. and” read “b. F. 1607 and.” P. 31, 5th line from bottom—For “He m. (i.)” read “He m. (i.) Susan, at L. W., 1673.” P. 31, 4th line from bottom—After “Martha Joyce” insert “of Chelmsford.” P. 31, 3rd line from bottom—Before “4. Lydia” insert “Susan, bap. L. W., 1673.” P. 32, line 6—For “He married (i.)”

insert "1644." P. 32, line 8—For "He bur. Litt. W. in . . ." read "He bur. in Litt. W. 1686." P. 32, line 13—After (a widow)" print "*ob.*" P. 32, 7th line from bottom—Insert "(2) Sam. b. L. W., 1674, *ob.* 1674," and alter the other numbers accordingly, making 11 children. P. 33, 9th line from bottom—For "Heath" read "Hearth" P. 33, 3rd and 4th lines from bottom—Delete "David, of West Bergholt (Emison)." P. 39—Lt.-Col. James Emerson, *vide infra* biography. P. 39—(12) *vile infra*, Emasons of West Bergholt. P. 43, Pedigree—For "Robert = Alice Cromwell" read "Robert = Alice Browne," ? sister of Kathie Brown, who m. Geoffrey E. in 1578. P. 44 (page 7)—For "Alice Cromwell" read "Alice Browne." P. 44 (p. 13)—Billsby after all did belong to the Bishoprie of Durham. P. 44 (page 14)—*vide supra*. P. 45—Lt.-Col. James Emerson *vide* Biography *infra*, and for "January 22nd, 1636" read "June 22nd, 1636," and for "the brother of the emigrant," the "son of" P. 45, 5th line from bottom—Insert "Will. Emberson = Effie, Adm. 1608." P. 46 (P. 85, E.E.)—The father of Thomas Emerson, of St. Bride's, was William Emeson, a citizen and clothworker; therefore the St. Bride's "Emasons" were not Emasons, but Emsons. The Enfield Emsons were no relation of them. The Ed., of Enfield, with a daughter Eliz. not identical with Ed., of St. Bride's, with a daughter Eliz.—*cf.* dates in E.E. The Enfield Emasons belonged to the Southwark family. P. 46—Alice Hardgill was the second wife of Robert E., of Burnop and Hamsteels, and therefore not the mother of Thomas and Christopher. She m. Robert E. in 1491. Pp. 46 and 47—My own family. I took up stereoscopic photography in 1913 and auto-chrome work and selected sixty artistic stereos for the Underwood Co. from their collection of slides. I omitted to say Leonard, my eldest son, went to the Leys School and was placed in Lower Fifth Classical. He wished to go in for scientific work and changed to the Modern side, and was placed in Lower IV. Modern. He was at the Leys two years. I forgot to say my eldest daughter, Sybil, was a good billiard player and won the Ladies' Championship and second prize for pyramids, and held all through the record for top of the table break. I forgot to say my daughters Gladys and Zöe were educated at St. Cuthbert's School, Southbourne, and that Gladys won the junior golf medal here, on the only occasion when one was offered. In 1913 she won first prize at Christchurch Regatta for mixed double sculling and got many good scores at cricket—80, 63, 52, etc. She became the pupil of Professor Hans Wessely for violin playing. She gave up school teaching and took to orchestral work, playing at Droitwich and Blackpool—as a professional, of course. My

Son Ralf gave up the idea of becoming a chartered accountant in March, 1913, so he was sent to Bradfield College and placed in the Lower Remove in May, 1913, and in Set III. in Mathematics. He came out third of the class at the end of the term and was promoted to the Upper Remove and to Set II. in Mathematics. He passed the school swimming test, and got his colours for shooting for the cadet pairs for the School at Bisley, he and his partner coming in ninth out of all the Public Schools—they got 120 out of a possible 140, and as this was the first time he had ever shot on a public range, it was a meritorious performance. He also shot at St. Katherine's range in the vacation, and got 86 out of 105 at 200, 500 and 600, getting 29 the first time he had ever shot at 600. He also shot in the rapid firing team for Bradfield at Bisley, and his form won the inter-form Shooting Cup at Bradfield, he, of course, being one of the team. At Christmas, 1913, he came out second of the Upper Remove and was promoted into the Lower Sixth. He was top of his section in Engineering and Science and got especial distinction marks for these subjects. He got highest score, 72, in Table II cadet firing. In 1914 he shot for the Bradfield eight at Bisley, making one of the best scores, and he shot in the Country Life competition (600 yards) and got top score, gaining the silver challenge cup and silver medal for the best shot at that range at Bisley. He was second of the Lower Sixth and promoted to the Upper Sixth and to the top section in Mathematics and Science. In the holidays he won a N.R.A. skilled shot certificate and bronze medal at St. Katherine's range (Christchurch), getting 101 points at 200, 300 and 600, out of a possible 105. When war broke out he applied for a commission in the Royal Marines, but was told his height was far too great for his weight and invited to re-apply in two years' time when more fully developed; so he started to work for the London B.Sc. in Science. He matriculated at London University in January, 1915, and went up for the Intermediate the following July, passing in Pure and Applied Mathematics and Chemistry without being marked weak in either. But a great desire to take part in the war in some capacity took hold of him, and he ran away the following November (6th) and joined the Royal Flying Corps as a dispatch rider. He hated the idea of the war passing without his having taken part in it, or of being conscribed or made a Derbyite later, so he volunteered. He served at Aldershot, Rethes Camp (Curragh) and went to France early in 1916, and was invalided home the following May to Edinburgh Military Hospital; and on re-joining was joined to the Balloon Training Camp at Roehampton, where he served until his discharge from the R.F.C., June 13th, 1917. Whilst there he got leave to enter

for the Woolwich Entrance Examination, having served 583 days with the colours, and passed in twenty-third on the list. He joined the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, June 13th, 1917, No. 1, Captain Sayer's Co., and was allotted to the Royal Engineers Class. He obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers, June 6th, 1918, at Woolwich.

Leonard Ainsworth Emerson, on his return from South America, took a year to recover from the various tropical diseases he had gathered there, and obtained an appointment on a rubber plantation in Malay Free State. He served on the celebrated Highland estate amongst others as assistant planter, and went on to North Borneo—ever restless to see new countries and gain new experiences. He took on a temporary berth as engineer in the P.W.D., and then for a time became Chief Police Officer at Jesselton; but the Company wanted a man with magistrate's experience and sent out an old Indian magistrate of military age; but this did not suit him, for he died later of dysentery. My son's Commander gave him the highest testimonials and wished to keep him—but Companies are curious. Leonard then took a contract as assistant planter to the Lok Kawi Estate, where he served three years. He served in the North Borneo Rifles during the war and wanted to come to Europe to take up a commission, but the doctor refused to pass him as he was still full of the South American malaria—having a very serious attack of it in 1916. He really wanted to join his old corps, the Legion of Frontiersmen, which he had belonged to in South Africa. In 1919 he left North Borneo to take up a better position in the F.M.S.

My eldest daughter Sybil married the Rev. E. J. Dawson, M.A. (Oxon.), in December, 1916, and lived at Cosham, Hants, where a son was born, moving to the Vicarage, Whatton in the Vale, Co. Notts, in 1917.

Zoe gave up music mistress at schools and joined the Aberystwith Municipal Orchestra first, and then was first 'cello at the Blackpool Municipal Orchestra, 1916—18. She was a pupil of Mr. Hutton, of Preston.

I was taken very ill with serious jaundice in April, 1917, and lost three stone in twelve weeks, being finally operated on by Colonel Mayo Robson, at 34, Nottingham Place, London, on July 12th, 1917, for gallstones with complications—a two-hour operation—from which I gradually recovered, regaining two stone in eight weeks after the operation. Surgeon-General Rolleston, M.D., was my physician, and nicer physicians and surgeons no one could want. Colonel Robson took away 252 stones and broke down a lot of adhesions, etc.

P. 49—Richard, of Dunmow. The St. John's Abbey records.

have been searched, and no Emersons appear. P. 47—Marriage of Mr. Roberts, of Stortford. Though special registers were ordered to be kept during the Commonwealth, this was often neglected, and no special register is known for Stortford at this period. They may have been married before a J.P., as was the custom at that time.

The two Katherine Howchins, of Gt. Dunmow, were baptized 1543 and 1546, and not 1542 as stated in the booklet.

One of the most interesting discoveries was sent me by the late Mr. Leighton, of Newcastle, and is taken from the Lawson pedigree in the newly discovered visitations of Co. Durham (Dalton's Visitation, 1557, by Mr. Craster, of the Bodleian Library). It is, in brief—

John Lawson,	= Eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Hilton, of Washington, Co. Durham.	Baron of Hilton, and of Mary Stapleton.
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Wm. Lawson,	= Isabel d. of of Little Oswald,	John Tolworth,	Eliz., wife to of Ferenton Hall,	Wife to George Emerson in Wensleydale.	Wife to Emerson of the Westgate.
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One of William Lawson's sons, Thomas, was married to Miss Darrell, of Wiltshire, in 1553—so this gives us approximate dates. Now George Emerson, of the Eastgate, was obviously the father of George Emerson (W.P. 1585), who married Eliz. Featherstone—he is given in the Ludwell Emerson's pedigree, to which his wife, *née* Lawson, can now be added. Judging from George, his son's, dates, he was married *circa* 1530. Who the Emerson of the Westgate was is doubtful. There are four Emersons of the Westgate, *circa* 1510—Roger (1493), Alexander (1511), Nicholas (1511) and Henry (1530). As George's marriage was *circa* 1530, and as possibly Roger goes to Essex, and Alexander to Lincolnshire, and Nicholas to London, possibly Henry of Westgate (1530) was the one who married the other Miss Lawson; but possibly it was Alexander Emerson, of the Westgate, living there in 1511 (*Cursitor Rolls*).

No other Emersons or Emerson arms appear in these visitations. Randle Holm, who styled himself Deputy Garter—for the authorities at the College deny that there can be a Deputy Garter—who died 1699, *at. 72*, has the following entry: Emerson of Eastgate, azure on a bend argent, three eagles sable.

Emersons, of Durham city—these were yeomen, and evidently resided in St. Oswald's Parish, which was partly in Co. Northumberland. Research now seems to show no connection between them and either the Standon or Dunmow Emersons, and Robert (1413) and his son, John Emerson, were not of Durham City, and

the same period, the value of the Canadian dollar fell from £1.00 to 75/-, and the Australian dollar from £1.00 to 65/-.

The effect of the fall in the value of the Canadian dollar was to increase the cost of imports to Canada, and to decrease the value of its exports. The effect of the fall in the value of the Australian dollar was to increase the cost of imports to Australia, and to decrease the value of its exports.

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therefore must be deleted from the pedigree on page — of my booklet of 1912.

The Essex Lay Subsidy Rolls prove the Robiants to have been an Essex family, and this accounts for some of the Southwark Emersons coming later into the country.

Research in London proves Anthony Emberson, of Deptford, to have been an *Emeson*, and *not* an Emerson at all. He belonged to the St. Bride's Emerson's.

Much research was made on William Emerson, of Woburn (W.P. 1561), but nothing new of any value has emerged.

Geoffery Emerson, bap. at Hanslope, Co. Bucks, was probably not the brother of Cuthbert Emerson, of Cosgrove, Co. Northants, but he probably came from Stukely Parva, Co. Bucks, and a document exists (1545) concerning the father of a Geoffery Emerton (*sic*) of that place (Bernau).

A William Emerson was at Blisworth, Co. Northants, in 1546, and John Emerson, of Folkingham, Co. Lincoln, 1544, is no doubt identical with John Emerson, woodward of Burwell, 1527. Burwell Chace belonged to Tettenhall College (Earl of Lincoln) as did Folkingham Castle, before he was attainted, and no doubt this John, of Burwell, and John, of Folkingham, were one and the same man, and in the service of the Earl of Lincoln before his attainder and then John Emerson would pass into the service of the Duke of Norfolk, the new owner of Folkingham. He was no doubt connected with the Serby family and a yeoman, but not the father of George of Serby, and Edward of Serby, and Thomas of Serby.

There is a Foxton Manor in Lincolnshire, but no Emersons can be traced there in the sixteenth century, though there was a John Wright living assessed there early in the sixteenth century. There were some Emersons from Co. Cumberland living in London in the fifteenth century—no doubt connected with the quarries in Cumberland; one of them was probably the Matthew Emerson whose will is given as missing (1592); he was a "freemason."

EMERSON FAMILY OF WEST BERGHOLT, CO. ESSEX.

David Emerson, possibly brother of Thomas Emerson, of Gt. Dunmow.

Assessed 1566 £12 West Bergholt	= Joan C dnu. of W. May, of Prittlewell, Co. Essex.
Bur. in church at West Bergholt, 27 Mar., 1584.	
Dave Emerson, Jr., = Jelian, b. ab. ant. 1569, at Wormingford, Co. Essex.	Thomas Emerson, = living at Bergholt 16 th , on jury of manor and inherit; his father's farm, £10 rent.
pp. W. B. 2 Nov., 1594, of Feering and Kettredon, Co. Essex, W. P. 1651.	Levee = Ric. Kirby. mar. 15 Aug. 1570, at W.B.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	Mary, bp. 15 May, 1508, at W.B.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	Margaret, = living 1584. -
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	George Emberson, = ? Joan Right, of Hatchworth, Co. Herts, 4 Mar. 1626.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	Janner Emerson, bp. 10 Dec. 1599, at W.B.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	Frances, = T. Day, bp. Feering, 1603, in ant. 1651.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	John Emberson, bp. Feering, 1630, el. ant. 1654.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	John, = J. Prigmore, living in ant. 1653, and our, there 1653, (Twin with Martha.)
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	Annie, bp. Feering, 1603, living 1653.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	Martha, bp. Feering, 1603, and son, there 1652.
pp. W. B. 2 July, 1603, of Gt. Haddam, Co. Essex, 1638. Fined £0 for recusancy.	Elizabeth Feering, 1603.

Colonel Steel sent me an early Hampshire Emerson, which I did not know of before, i.e., John Emerson, who married a widow, Agnes Smyth, widow of William Smyth, of Hawkley, Lysturmey and Lysably (Co. Hants)—at least, the widow seized the lands with John Emerson in the wardship of her son and heir Sir Ambrose Smyth. It does not transpire where John Emerson lived before he married the widow. (Early Chancery Proceedings, 2nd, 1504—15.) Buriton is not far from these places, but John Emerson's name is clearly written Emerson, and the Buriton family appear to have been Emysons--but this may have been the scrivener's fault.

It has occurred to me that the drinking cup with the lid with Ralf of Foxton's arms engraved upon it (*vide* "English Emersons"), which was found in Germany, may have belonged to Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson when he was stationed at Dunkirk (1660). I give the suggestion for what it is worth.

WAR SERVICES OF MY FAMILY.

I was a Special Constable for the Borough of Bournemouth. I was offered a Commission in the R.A.M.C., but my health would not permit me to take it.

My eldest son, Leonard, wished to come over from North Borneo and take a commission, but the doctors told him as he was full of malaria he could not stand it; so he took Chief Police Officer *vice* General French's son, who came home and took a commission. He resigned this with an excellent testimonial from his C.O., Major Harrington, as the Company wanted a man with magisterial experience. They got a man who had been a magistrate in the Far East and a man of military age, too, and he died of dysentery—he tried to escape the war and met his death by disease. My son had meanwhile signed a three years' contract as assistant on the Lok Kawi rubber estate at Putatan, North Borneo, where he remained until 1919. He joined the North Borneo Rifles. I forgot to say that when he was in South Africa he belonged to the Legion of Frontiersmen. In 1919 my son left North Borneo for the F.M.S.

My younger son Ralf Billing Emerson at the end of the summer term, 1914, came out third in the Lower Sixth at Bradfield and was promoted to the Upper Sixth, and he was second in the second section of Mathematics and promoted to the top section, and top in the second section of Science and was promoted to the top section. He was picked for the Bisley VIII. for Bradfield for the Ashburton Cup and quick-firing competition. He made best score at Bisley for Bradfield for the new competition

for the Country Life Cup, 600 yards, and so won the Challenge Cup, which I presented for the boy making the best score in this competition ; and he won the memento—a silver medal for this, too. He was in O.T.C. camp at Frimley when the war broke out, and saw the original expeditionary troops going past night and day *en route* for the front. In his holidays he has won a bronze medal N.C. and skilled shot certificate, making 101 points out of 105 at 200, 500 and 600 yards at St. Katherine's Hill range. He also won the losing hazard handicap silver Challenge Cup at billiards, with a bronze medal and memento, and learnt small-boat sailing and motor cycling. He seemed inclined to adopt a military career and was very anxious to get to the front, and as my friend, Brigadier-General C.McN. Parsons, C.B., suggested he should put in for a *permanent* commission in the Royal Marines Light Infantry, he did so ; but the authorities said he was too immature, after keeping him waiting several weeks—so he did not return to Bradfield on this account. When he heard, it was decided he should work for the Cambridge Senior Local in the subjects necessary for exemption from the London Matriculation. He had just six weeks and went as a day student to the Municipal College here, and passed the examination in December, 1914, being excused the London Matriculation and Part II., and the extras of the Previous Examination. He then continued work at the Municipal College here as a day student for the external Inter. Science Examination in July, 1915. He passed in Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Chemistry, without being marked "weak" in any of them, but failed in Physics—his tutor in that subject not being a good teacher. After a holiday he started to work for honours in Chemistry at the same examination in 1916, and for an entrance scholarships at the Royal College of Science, London ; but he was restless all the time on account of the war, he ran away and joined the Royal Flying Corps as a dispatch rider (2nd A.M.) his motorcycle driving test being marked "proficient." After a short time at Farnborough he was sent to Rathes Camp, at the Curragh—a sea of mud, and that winter the Royal Flying Corps suffered severely from illness and death ; but he stood it pretty well, only getting a slight bronchitis after a neglected influenza. In March, 1916, he was "posted" and sent to France, stopping *en route* at Farnborough to get their outfit. They were held up some days at a rest camp in Southampton as there were submarines about, and all went across wearing life-belts, and reached Havre safely. From there he went to Rouen and then to Boulogne, the R.F.C. base. He was finally invalidated home in May, after measles and slight diaphragmatic pleurisy, and was sent to the Edinburgh

Military Hospital at Bangour and kept there until June 30th. After a short leave he returned to the dépôt at Farnborough and was told off to the Kite Balloon Training Dépôt at Roehampton. He had now decided to adopt the Army as a permanent profession, and at Roehampton sent in an application for a permanent commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery, which he had selected from what he saw and heard in France. The War Office replied that if he wished for a permanent commission he must go through Woolwich or Sandhurst; so he got leave to go and read with a tutor at Southsea, and went up for the Woolwich Entrance on February 20th, 1917, giving the Indian Army as an alternative. He passed into Woolwich twenty-third on the list and top for the Indian Army—he therefore selected Woolwich. He was discharged from the Royal Flying Corps on January 13th, 1917, after having served with the colours during the war for 583 days—including service with the British Expeditionary Force in France, thus gaining the blue chevron and a G.S. and Victory medal. He entered Woolwich, June 13th, 1917, and was allotted to the Royal Engineer Class and placed in No. 1 Company. In October, 1917, he went up to the class above the "snookers," and in January, 1918, he became a senior cadet and Sergeant to his Co. He was given his commission in the Royal Engineers, June 6th, 1918. He then went through a Y.O. course at Chatham for two months, and he was then sent for a few weeks to Potter Heigham on secret service, and then joined the Signals Dépôt at Haynes Park Bedford. He passed out in the 58th section of signallers in March, 1919, being the best revolver shot and one of the best riders and seventh in order of merit. Then he went to Keble College, Oxford, for a month's Army Officers' education course, taking up Science, Civics and Historical Geography. He was one of the first six selected by the War Office to go to Germany and lecture, and went back to Haynes Park to await its "going through," lecturing there whilst waiting. Suddenly he was sent to Bedford A Dépôt, and appointed to the 238th Brigade, Signal Section, R.E., and was told he was for the North Russian Relief Force (Grogan's 238th Brigade). He then went to the camp at Crowborough with the Brigade and fitted out there and sailed in SS. *Stephens*, on May 13th, 1919, with the 1st North Russian Relief Force, as the junior subaltern of the 238th Brigade, Signal Section-Co., R.E.; arrived at Murmansk, May 21st, 1919, and arrived at Archangel, May 26th, 1919. They at once went to the front on the *Dvina* where he has remained seeing much fighting.

Mr. Wharton Emerson, of Grantham, wrote me saying he belonged to the Lincolnshire armigerous family, and asking me to draw up his probable descent, which I did. Mr. Emerson is an engineer on the London and North-Western Railway. It is curious that Major-General Emerson, with whom I was in communication at the time my book was published, should not have told me of these relations of his, as they undoubtedly are; but so it is with this genealogical work, and so lacunæ are constantly being discovered.

In 1918 Mr. Hollingworth-Browne sent me a note—"For Emersons, *vide* Clopton, Woodbridge, and prior to that Soham *juxta* Debenham, Suffolk. No date."

In 1918, Brigadier-General N. Conyers Surtees kindly sent me—

"6th Aug., 1661. Anthony Emerson holdeth a small piece of ground and the shipps (near) at Claparth Gates for ye lives of Henry Preston, of N.C., *et al.*, 21, Anthony Emerson, of Durham, *et al.* 9, and Michael Welsh, *et al.* 12. 3r. 4d. rent worth."

"1685. To Jane Emerson for her own life, Anthony Emerson 3, Michael Welsh 37."

Also "Fees to pretended officers de quibus ampliandum est. The Forester of Weardale, when there is no use of him—£6 13s. 4d."

One of the Parnells was appointed courier to the posts about twenty years after Robert Emberson, the courier's death. This is very interesting, as Muggelsdale once belonged to a Parnell (*vide* my previous booklet on the family).

Richard "Emerson," of Mundon, Co. Essex, Gln. was probably Richard *Ellerson*.

I gave a *tentative* pedigree of the descent of Robert and Michael Emerson in my last publication, 1912, tracing them to Robert Emberson, of Botolph, Aldgate. I find that hypothesis now untenable and unlikely, and have, I think, traced their true descent; and if I be correct, they are connected with the Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Emersons; but I will not print the *tentative* pedigree as I now conceive it, for several reasons. Americans must learn that if they want pedigrees, they must pay for them.

The following is a fresh Emerson and an early one in London: Emerson, Henry, and Joan, wife of Henry, 1469 (Hustings Roll, 1469). Probably son Ralf E., of Buriton, Hants, and a mercer.

There were some early Cumberland Emersons living in London, which are not recorded in my "English Emersons." Their names are in the Hustings Roll: Robert Emerson, of Aukerstri, par. of Uldale, Co. Cumberland, 1605, ^{2¹³}; 1612, ^{2⁸⁹}; and Leonard, of Ormathwayte, Co. Cumberland, 1605, Roll ^{2³³}. This Leonard probably had a son Matthew, living at Upton, Berks—a yeoman—in 1605. F.U.W.

My best thanks are due to C. Athill, Esq., "Norroy"; Horace Round, Esq., LL.D., D.L.; Mr. F. U. Walford and Mr. F. Johnson (Record Agents); Rev. J. Hollingworth-Browne, of Stapleford; Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Bird, 2nd Irish Rifles: — Kennard, Esq., Secretary to the British Embassy at Tangier; Mr. A. D. L. Cary, Librarian and Archivist Parliamentary Reference Library, War Office, London; Mr. H. H. E. Craster, Sub-Librarian to Bodleian Library, Oxford; Mr. J. L. Glasecock, of Bishop's Stortford; the Librarian of the London Library; Mr. H. Wright; Brig-General N. Conyers Surtees, of Mainsforth Hall, Ferryhill, Co. Durham; Mr. H. Leighton (the late), of Newcastle.

Appendix II.

Brief Biography of Lieut.-Colonel and Captain James Emerson, of Colonel Talbot's, afterwards Colonel Hubblethorne's Regiment (known as the "Brave black colours"), of the Parliamentary Army in the Civil War; of the Royal Army in Colonel Rutherford's (The Governor's) Regiment at Dunkirk, 1660—61; then transferred to Colonel Sir R. Harley's Regiment on their sailing for Tangier, December, 1661; of the Tangier Regiment at Tangier, afterwards known as the 1st Tangier Regiment and afterwards as the "Queen's."

Notes on Lieut. Christopher Goad, of Lieut.-Colonel Emerson's Regiment at Tangier, afterwards incorporated with Peterborough Regiment and the two Irish Regiments to form the Tangier Regiment, which became the 1st Tangier Regiment in 1680 and afterwards the "Queen's."

And of three privates at Tangier—two in Captain Rudyard's Co., and one a trooper in the Horse at Tangier, afterwards known as the Royals (Dragoons).

By P. H. EMERSON, B.A., M.B. (Cantab.).

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BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF LIEUT.-COLONEL AND CAPTAIN^{*} JAMES EMERSON, of the "Brave black colours" Regiment in the Parliamentary Army, known as Colonel Talbot's Regiment and afterwards as Colonel Hubblethorne's Regiment; and of the Royal Army at the Restoration, when he served first at Dunkirk and then at Tangier until his death there in 1664.

James Emerson was baptized at Bishop Stortford, Co. Herts, 16th February, 1617—18, and was the fourth son of Thomas Emerson and

* At the Restoration field officers who were colonels, lieut.-colonels and majors held the additional rank of captain and drew pay for both offices, and the senior lieut.-colonel was described as lieut.-colonel and the junior lieut.-colonel as captain; but still they held rank and drew pay as lieut.-colonels. Promotion by seniority did not obtain in the Royal Army until some years after Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson's death (1671). *Vide C.O. 2²2*, pp. 112 & 113, where a list of officers are described as colonel and captain, lieut.-colonel and captain, and major and captain.

Elizabeth Brewster, and the grandson of Robert Emerson and Susan Crabbe, a freeholder of Bishop's Stortford and a *courier* of the Royal Posts. The family is of ancient lineage and hails from Co. Durham, where they settled in the twelfth century, having originated in Aquatania, in France.

In the year 1638 his father and mother and three younger brothers and two sisters emigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony, he and his elder brother Robert Emerson (his two other elder brothers Benjamin and Ralf having died young) remaining in Stortford, England. His younger brothers Joseph and John entered the Church and became Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Mendon, Massachusetts Bay Colony (from whom the author and Ralf Waldo Emerson are descended), and Rev. John Emerson, of Gloucester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Rev. John Emerson married Ruth Symonds, daughter of Deputy-Governor Symonds, of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The other brother, Nathaniel Emerson, became a Captain in the colonial militia and was a great Indian fighter. His ~~sister~~^{grand -} married Captain Joseph Taft, and from this union Ex-President Taft, the ex-President of the United States, was directly descended.

The two brothers Robert and James who remained in England joined the Parliamentary Army on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642. The elder brother, Robert Emerson, was previously married at Bishop's Stortford (1635) to, first, Elizabeth Grave, and had an only daughter by her, Elizabeth, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, 1636; the mother probably died in childbirth. He married, secondly, Frances —, but was divorced from her on account of her levity. He was Captain in the Parliamentary Army and stationed with his brother James (also a Captain) at Edinburgh; but Captain Robert Emerson was either killed or died of disease in Scotland in the autumn of 1650—probably at Dunbar (September, 1650); and in the P.C.C. Admon. (now at Somerset House) he leaves his only daughter Elizabeth to his brother James to bring up.

Captain James Emerson had also married, *circa* 1648, Lydia Smith, sister of Francis Smith; for in Harleian Society Marriage Allegations there is printed the allegation, dated January 12th, 1669—70, of his only daughter, Lydia Emerson, with John Stubbing—her mother consenting, Lydia Emerson the daughter being then twenty-one years of age, *i.e.*, born *circa* 1649. Captain Robert Emerson's daughter Elizabeth, was then brought up by his brother James's family, and she married later a surgeon, Mr. Roberts, of Bishop's Stortford, and they lived there until her death of the plague in 1711, *at* seventy-five. She is the niece referred to in Colonel James Emerson's will, and Mr. Roberts, of Stortford, is the nephew (by marriage) referred to in the will.

To return now to Captain James Emerson. He was promoted to Major, August 6th, 1659, in Colonel Talbot's Regiment of the "Brave black colours" stationed at Edinburgh, part of the garrison of occupation of Scotland under the great General Monk. Captain Pledger

was raised to Captain in his place at the same date (*cf.* State Papers Dom. Interregnum, August 6th, 1659). At this time a crisis arose in the Army somewhat similar to the pre-war crisis in Ireland. Lambert and the part of the Parliamentary Army in England wished to seize and eject the "Rump" and establish a military dictatorship. Monk and the English Army in Scotland determined to support the Parliament, and Monk called together a council of his principal officers in Scotland, and Major James Emerson was one of the seven officers privy to all the designs of Monk (*cf.* Gumble's "Life of General Monk"); Rev. Gumble was the Chaplain of the "Brave black colours," the Regiment in which James Emerson was Major. This movement led to dissension in the English Army occupying Scotland and several officers resigned their commissions, saying they could not fight against their brother officers in England or because they were in sympathy with a military dictatorship. Monk promptly cashiered them and filled their places with gentlemen cadets and "non-coms." Colonel Talbot was so cashiered and Colonel Hubblethorne took command of the "Brave black colours" and it was known as Hubblethorne's Regiment until it was disbanded (1660). Major James Emerson thus gained a step and was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel. Monk's Army assembled at Coldstream in the autumn of 1659, and Gumble ("Life of General Monk") gives a list of the officers at Coldstream whose names as he says "should be engraved in stone there, for this Army brought about the Restoration." Lieut.-Colonel Emerson appears in Gumble's list of officers at Coldstream. On January 1st, 1660, the historic march to London began; Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson appears at Blackwell (near Darlington) *en route*, where there is a record of his paying 4d. a night for billeting his men (108). He is called Colonel Emerson in the record, but only had a company and was really acting as Captain, as there were senior Lieut.-Colonels with this Army. It is important in studying the military history of the times to remember that Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels and Majors also held rank as Captains as well, for the same officer is often described as Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel or as Captain. This is recorded in various military documents. On arriving in London Colonel Hubblethorne's Regiment (the "Brave black colours") was stationed in Smithfield and Holborn. Monk's officers had some disputes with their General at this time and wrote several joint letters to Monk. Some of them are preserved in Monk's "Letters," and in one Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson's signature is printed in full (*vide* Monk's "Letters").

In the autumn of 1660 Hubblethorne's Regiment was disbanded with the rest of the Parliamentary Army, excepting Monk's own regiment, which was not disbanded until later—and then only formally—the regiment being now known as the "Coldstream Guards." A board or council was appointed, and all old officers of the Parliamentary Army with recommendation from Monk who wished to serve in the Royal Army appeared before the board and had their commission (often of the same rank as they held in the Parliamentary Army,

though not in all cases) confirmed. It seems to have depended on Monk's letters of recommendation. Several of these officers were sent to help strengthen the garrison at Dunkirk, and thither Lieut.-Colonel and Captain James Emerson (so styled in Entry Book I., 5th December, 1661) was sent and was appointed to the Governor's Regiment (*i.e.*, Rutherford's, afterwards Earl of Teviot. (For in State Papers Domestic (p. 46, Vol. LVI., No. 50) an officer* recommended by Monk and who was injured in a *feu de joie* at the Coronation, so lost his appointment at Dunkirk †—Captain Gardiner succeeding Captain Emerson (State Papers Domestic, Carl II.). This was after Lieut.-Colonel Emerson had sailed for Tangier. On December 6th, 1661, Lieut.-Colonel Emerson was given some men in Sir Robert Harley's Regiment and sailed for Tangier in the *Elias*, and as Lieut.-Colonel Kingwell was the senior Lieut.-Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Captain Emerson was ranked as Captain, as was the custom. Dalton, in his Army Lists, has him as "Major Emmerson." This error is due to Dalton having taken his information from Kingdom's "Intelligencer," which is inaccurate, and the Major is due to the person who transcribed the original document having omitted to put Captain before those who should have been so styled. The State Papers Domestic (Carl II.) give Emerson's name correctly spelt and give him as Lieut.-Colonel and as Captain as was customary. The writer of "A Description of Tangier" (said to have been done from the Spanish, 1670) also gave his name correctly as Emerson and his rank correctly as Captain Emerson (*vide* State Papers Domestic, Carl II., Dunkirk).

The first year at Tangier about half of Harley's Regiment was killed—they and Peterborough's Regiment bore the brunt of the fighting (*cf.* Lieut.-Colonel Davis' "History of the Queen's" and Tangier State Papers). On January 13th, 1663 (New Style), Christopher Goade was gazetted Lieutenant in Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson's Regiment of foot—*given at Tangier*, and signed by Peterborough himself. Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson was then no doubt the senior Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment—this is after half the regiment had been killed, *i.e.*, at the end of the *first year* of occupation (*cf.* Bodleian Calendar of Rolls, Middlesex, Ch. 86; original at Oxford, Bodleian, and copy at P.R.O., London). This document, like many of the Tangier documents, is incorrectly dated—it is dated January 13th, 1662. This gave me much work, but on examining the original it was found that it was signed by Peterborough himself, who, of course, was not in Tangier, January 13th, 1662, for he did not arrive there until January 29th, 1662; therefore it is obvious the date should be January 13th, 1663. The Tangier State Papers down to the end of 1665 have been searched, but the doings and even the muster rolls of most of the early regiments have mostly been destroyed;

* Captain F. Seawen.

† Cal. State Papers Domestic, p. 183—*q.v.* Entry Book II., p. 67.

as also the names of all staff officers--only the names of field officers being preserved, and not all of these.

There seems to have been a great deal of ill feeling between the Irish and Catholic officers and the Protestant and English officers, and as a Colonel Fitzgerald was the favourite of the Duke of York, the Catholics and Irish element predominated ; and this Colonel Fitzgerald was evidently a man of abandoned character (*cf. "History of Tangier"*), and it would seem that he took good care when Governor to destroy many of the early records when the English did all the fighting and the Irish looked on. In an account of Tangier at this period printed in the Harleian Miscellany it seems that the lives led by the Irish officers, even to a man of the world, were disgraceful. Drunkenness and vice of the most disgraceful kind, cooking of musters to draw the pay of dead men, etc., was the practice according to this writer (*q.v.*), and the swash-buckler Fitzgerald and his cronies seem to have been responsible for it all, and whenever there was big fighting going on Fitzgerald seemed generally to have been away in England. However, the English regiments fought like heroes and died like men and kept the flag flying. Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson's name does not appear often in the meagre early records, but he was probably wounded in the great ambush into which the Earl of Teviot (who succeeded Peterborough as Governor) led his men in May, 1664, when the Earl and twenty-nine officers and many men were killed on the spot, and many succumbed afterwards on account of their wounds. Sir Tobias Bridge, Colonel of the Horse, saved the situation, and was elected Governor by the surviving officers.

Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson died between October 5th, 1664 (date of his will), and January 5th, 1665 (date of the court-martial held to prove his will). Sir Tobias Bridge was president of the court-martial. Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson mentions his "beloved friend," Sir Tobias Bridge, in his will. In his will he leaves 10s. (about £5 of our money) to his niece Elizabeth Roberts (*née* Emerson) and to his nephew (by marriage), Mr. Roberts, of Stortford, to buy mourning rings ; but the bulk of his property was left to his wife, Lydia Emerson and to his only daughter, Lydia Emerson. The armorial seal on the will probably belonged to Griffin, one of the witnesses of the will. The proceedings of the court-martial held to prove the will are recorded on the back of the will--the original of which is in Somerset House (P.C.C. 57, Mico.). Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson was about forty-six years of age at his death.

CHRISTOPHER GOADE.

Appointed Lieutenant in Lieut.-Colonel Emerson's Regiment of foot, January 13th, 1663 (given at Tangier), was the only son of Christopher Goade, of Broughton, Co. Oxon, whose will is dated, January 13th, 1651—2 (Wills and Admons. 254 Brend), will proved June 4th, by Sir Chas. Wolseley, Bart. Christopher Goade,

Sen. left two brothers—Dr. Thos. Goad, of Cambridge, and George Goad, of Eton, Bucks. Christopher Goad, Jun., who went to Tangier, had an only sister Mary. His name cannot be found in those who returned from Tangier when we gave up its occupation, so he probably died or was killed there during the occupation.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS CONSULTED.

State Papers Domestic, Cromwell, Interregnum and Carl II. Tangier State Papers to end of 1665. Kingdom's "Intelligencer." Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson's original will. Rev. Gumble's "Life of General Monk." General Monk's "Letters." "Tangier" (recently published). A Description of Tangier, 1670. An Account of Tangier in Harleian Miscellany. Histories of the various regiments stationed at Tangier during the occupation—mostly Lieut.-Colonel Davis' History of the "Queen's" (very imperfect and superficial in the early history of the regiment). Dalton's Lists. War Office Commissions. P.R.O. History of the Buffs. Dunkirk in Harleian Miscellany. Marriage Allegations (Harleian Soc. Pub.). Registered Pedigrees, College of Arms. Bodleian Calendar of Rolls (Bodleian and P.R.O.), etc., etc.

OTHER EMERSONS AT TANGIER.

There were four privates at Tangier in the garrison of occupation in early days. Allen and Robert "Emerson"—these two men were not Emersons at all, but Emasons, and were the sons of a Norwich draper called Allen *Emanson*, and should be written Allen and Robert *Emanson*, (*cf.* the Norwich Emersons, "English Emersons"). The father impudently assumed the name Emerson (*cf.* the Emersons *alias* Embersons, of Bishop's Stortford, etc., 1912). Thomas Emerson, a trooper in Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment of horse. He probably lost an arm or leg in the fighting, for he became the town scavenger, and evidently made a good thing out of it, for he and his wife Jane held a small house when we gave up the occupation. I have not traced his origin, but he was no relation to Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson—every one of whose family I have the history of. Of George Emerson, the fourth private, I know nothing.

NOTE.—There seems some current confusion as to the 1st and 2nd Tangier Regiments. The facts are simply these. In December, 1661, a regiment was raised at Putney (Peterborough's) for Tangier, where they arrived January 29th, 1662. From Dunkirk on December 16th, 1661, there sailed to Tangier Sir Robert Harley's Regiment and two Irish regiments. These four regiments, together with a regiment of horse (now the Royals), who sailed with Peterborough's, formed the garrison of occupation, with some resident business men who served when required as volunteers. As their numbers were reduced by death and disease, they were all (excepting the Horse) formed into *one* regi-

ment in 1663 or 1664 and were known as the *Tangier regiment*. In 1680 the King's Own Regiment was raised in England under the Earl of Plymouth, and went to Tangier in that year with drafts taken from the Buffs, Royal Scots, etc. On their arrival in 1680 the old Tangier Regiment became the *1st Tangier Regiment* and the King's Own, etc., the *2nd Tangier Regiment*. The 1st Tangier Regiment was subsequently the *Queen's*. Therefore it would seem that all officers and men from 1662 to 1680 belonged to the Queen's; and it would seem from the circumstances that the Queen's would be justified in claiming all the officers of the early days of the occupation (*i.e.*, 1661—63), excepting the Horse—who were the Royal Dragoons. The Captain Herbert given in Colonel Davis' book is obviously the same Captain Herbert who sailed from Dunkirk December, 1661, and as Colonel Davis found his name in a later muster he included him; but if I remember aright Colonel Davis included other early officers. Of course, Colonel Davis did not know of Lieut.-Colonel Emerson's will or of the Bodleian entry. The evidence that Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson belonged to the Tangier Regiment is indisputable, as his rank in October, 1664, was Lieut.-Colonel and Captain (*vide* his will), and he was so described in the court martial, January 5th, 1665.

I have so far been unable to trace Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson and Captain Robert Emerson's services in the Civil War prior to their appearance at Edinburgh as Captains (1650). It is always very difficult to trace junior officers in those days, unless they were killed, for the records of such are scanty. No doubt they belonged to Cromwell's Model Army and were of the Eastern Association, being Hertfordshire men, and both extremely well educated for the times at Stortford Grammar School. Some day the record of their fighting in the early or first Civil War may be discovered, but that they went with Cromwell to Scotland is evident.

There were numerous volunteers fighting at Tangier at the time of the English occupation, for a large trade for the times grew up there.

Lieut.-Colonel Davis in his history of the "Queen's" has omitted several officers whom he could easily have discovered and restored to the muster had he done some work amongst the wills at Somerset House and elsewhere.

Mr. Kennard, of the British Embassy at Tangier, kindly searched the muniments there to see if any record of the army of occupation in the seventeenth century existed, but he could find nothing. He says there is only one ancient grave of the period, and that is in the English burying ground, but it is so defaced that nothing legible remains.

It is possible that the lid of the drinking cup with Ralf Emerson's (of Foxton) arms and the motto "Pro vera religione protestante," bought in Germany by Sir J. Evans and now in the British Museum, belonged to a drinking cup used by and the property of Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson when stationed at Dunkirk, 1660—61. This may have been why the Rev. John Emerson took back the arms to America in 1709 when he visited England. He was sure to have gone to Stortford to see his relative Elizabeth, who was then living there.

Cromwell's veterans who did the march from Coldstream were then considered the finest infantry in Europe, and were according to all accounts a very gallant set of men. Gumble's "Life of General Monk" gives full details of the affairs in Scotland, the wretched life at Coldstream and the historic march through bitter weather to London. This was the Army that saved England from a republican Military Dictatorship and restored the power to the Crown, and little reward they got from the fickle and unstable king—General Monk alone excepted.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

Transcript (verb. et. lit.) of the original will of
Lt. Col. James Emerson.

In the name of God Amen the fifteenth day of October in the yeare of our Lord God 1664 I Leiftenant Collonell James Emerson of Tanger in Africke being sick in body but of good and perfect memory, thankes bee to Allmighty God for the same, doe make constitute ordaine and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme following, revokeing and adnulling by these p'sents all and every testament and testaments Will or Wills heretofore by mee made and declared either by word or by writeing, and doe declare this to bee my last will and Testament and none other, And first I give and committ my soule unto Allmighty God my Saviour and Redeemer in whome and by the merits of Jesus Christ I trust and beleuine assuredly to be saved, And my body to the earth (from whence it came) to bee buried in such place where it shall please my Executor hereafter named to appoynt, And now for the setting .of my temporall estate, which God hath lent mee, my will and pleasure is that it bee disposed of in manner and forme following, Item I give and bequeath unto my loveing brother Francis Smith tenn shillings to buy him a ringe, Item I give to Hannah Smith the daughter of the said Francis Tenn shillings to buy her a ringe, Item to Mr. Roberts my nephew of the Towne of Straford [?] in Harfordsire Tenn shillings to buy him a ringe, Item I give to Elizabeth the wife of the said Roberts my Neice Tenn shillings to buy her a ringe, Item I give and bequeath unto Mr. Robert Wooley Tenn shillings to buy him a ringe, And for the residue of my estate both reall and personall, and all my money, goods, debts and howshold goods whether in England or Tanger, and particularly all that messuage or tenement in Tanger which I lately purchased of Captaine Francis Allen, and all such money belonging to mee which I left in the hands of the said Mr. Robert Wooley (after my debts und legacies first paid) my will is to bee devided betweene my lo. wife Lidia Emmerson, and my loveing daughter Lidia Emmerson in manner and forme following, that is to say, one third part thereof to my said wife Lidia Emerson, and two third parts thereof to my said daughter Lidia Emmerson, Item I constitute and appoynt Mr. Edmond Darcy executor of this my last will and testament, desyring the said messuage or tenement may bee soould to the best advantage, and allso all my goods,



which togather wth my debts recovered I desyre may be paid and remitted unto my wife and daughter as aforesaid, and I doe further desyre my loveing friend S^r Tobias Bridge to bee supervisor and assisting to this my last will and Testament, Witnesse my hand and seale y^e day and yeare abovesaid

J. EMERSON.

2614969

Seal.

Signed, sealed and published in the presence
of Wm. GRIFFIN.
EWALD TESRIN [?].

[Small impressed seal, slightly broken, bearing a shield with charges, which appear to be something like this (drawing not reproduced). The shield is surmounted by apparently a helmet with a griffon.]

[On the back of will.]

Tanger the 5th day of January 1664. This will and testament of Lt.-Coll. Emerson before a full Court Martial suminoned by warrant from the Right Hon^{ble} the Governoour of his Maj^{tie} City and Garrison of Tanger, was truely examined and proved upon oath to be the true and Real Will and Testament of Lt. Coll. Eminerson

By Order of the Court

FREDERICK BACKER, p.t. Judg Advoc.

TOBIAS BRIDGE

Vicesimo sexts die mensis Aprilis Anno
Domini 1666 Em^t Com^o Lydie Emerson
v-duœ Relictæ et principali Legatâr in
Tēsto nominat̄ Jacobi Emerson defūl Lēntis
&c Ad administrând bona Jura et Credita
dicti defūl juxta tenorem et effectum testi
defūl de bene & c Juriat Edmundo
Darcy Executore Renuntiante."

[No Inventory or other papers.]

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JOHN MERRISON, F.A.S., M.R.

